

# ILL

To ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.  
 I am illaquetted, but not truly captivated into an assent to your conclusion. *Aver's Divine Dialogues.*  
 ILLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [from *illaqueo*.] The act of catching or ensnaring.  
 1. The act of catching or ensnaring.  
 The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous illaqueation, but also suffocation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
 2. A snare; any thing to catch.  
 ILLATION. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.  
 Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*Illation* so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*  
 ILLATIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion.  
 In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*  
 ILLAUDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.  
 Strength from truth divided and from just, *Illaudable*, bought merits but dispraise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 ILLAUDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.  
 It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgement of their own country. *Boome.*  
 ILLEGAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.  
 No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*  
 ILLEGALITY. *n. f.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law.  
 He wished them to consider what votes they had pass'd, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Cavendish.*  
 ILLEGALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.  
 ILLEGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.  
 The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Hesvel.*  
 ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardry.  
 ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.  
 Grieve not at your state;  
 For all the word is *illegitimate*. *Cleveland.*  
 Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.  
 ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.  
 Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to dissolve their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bac.*  
 ILLEGIBLE. *adv.* [*illegibilis*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.  
 He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illegible* parts of charge. *Hale.*  
 ILLFAVORED. *adj.* Deformed. See the compositions of ILL. *adv.*  
 ILLFAVOREDLY. *adv.* With deformity.  
 ILLFAVOREDNES. *n. f.* Deformity.  
 ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*iliberalis*, Latin.]  
 1. Not noble; not ingenuous.  
 The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*  
 2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.  
 Yet subsist they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an overparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 ILLIBERALLY. *n. f.* [*iliberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.] Parimony; niggardiness; want of munificence.  
 The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bac.*  
 ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.  
 One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and inco-gitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Deay of Piety.*  
 ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.  
 To ILLIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.  
 Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illuminated*. *Raleigh.*  
 ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

# ILL

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
 With what an awful world-revolving power, Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along  
 The *illimitable* void! *Thomson's Summer.*  
 ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without suscep-tibility of bounds.  
 ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Un-bounded; interminable.  
 ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.  
 The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; un-taught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.  
 The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learnt at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instru-ments of experience. *Watson.*  
 Th' *illiterate* writer, empiric like, applies  
 To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:  
 The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,  
 Studies with care th' anatomy of man;  
 Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,  
 And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*  
 In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.  
 Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*  
 ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning.  
 The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 ILLNESS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]  
 1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.  
 He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*  
 2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.  
 On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Since the account her majesty received of the insolent behav-iour of the faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of all power to do mis-chief. *Swift.*  
 3. Wickedness.  
 Thou would be great;  
 Art not without ambition; but without  
 The *illness* should attend it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
 ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.  
*Illnature* inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mis-chief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South's Sermons.*  
 ILLNATURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]  
 1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mis-chievous.  
 These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South's Sermons.*  
 Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatured* task refuse;  
 Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison's Octid.*  
 It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 2. *Phillips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to cul-ture.  
 The fondly studious of increase,  
 Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land  
 Induce. *Phillips.*  
 ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, ho-tward manner.  
 ILLNATUREDNES. *n. f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kind-ly disposition.  
 ILLLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]  
 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.  
 One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderford to hold and *illlogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abi-lities. *Watson.*  
 2. Contrary to the rules of reason.  
 Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *ill-gical*. *Deay of Piety.*  
 ILLLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *illlogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument. *To*

# ILL

To ILLUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptu-ous artifice of mockery.  
 Sometimes athwart, sometimes he brook him strait,  
 And falsed of this blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *F. Qu.*  
 In vain we measure this amazing sphere,  
 While its circumference, scorned to be brought  
 Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pri.*  
 To ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]  
 1. To enlighten; to illuminate.  
 When you fame star, that's westward from the pole,  
 Had made his course t' *illumine* that part of heav'n,  
 Where now it burns. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
 2. To brighten; to adorn.  
 The mountain's brow,  
*Illum'd* with fluid gold, his near approach  
 Betoken. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 To ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]  
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.  
 To confirm his words, out flew  
 Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs  
 Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze  
 Far round *illumined* hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
 What in me is dark,  
*Illumine!* what is low, raise and support! *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 2. To decorate; to adorn.  
 To CATO, Virgil paid one honest line;  
 O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*  
 To ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]  
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.  
 Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,  
 T' *illuminate* my dim and dullest eye. *Spenser.*  
 No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Hutton.*  
 He made the stars,  
 And set them in the firmament of heav'n,  
 T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 Reason our guide, what can she more reply  
 Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;  
 Thou that night rises from his absent ray,  
 And his returning lustre kindles day? *Pri.*  
 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.  
 3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.  
 Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Saunders's Travels.*  
 When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*  
 4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.  
 5. To illustrate.  
 My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*  
 ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminare*.]  
 1. The act of supplying with light.  
 2. That which gives light.  
 The sun is but a body *illuminated*, and an *illumination* created. *Ra'eigh's History of the World.*  
 3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.  
 Flow'rs are strewd, and lamps in order plac'd,  
 And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 4. Brightness; splendour.  
 The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Clarks.*  
 5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.  
 Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation before-hand, or by prophetic *illumination* are inspired. *Hosier.*  
 We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blest-ing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*  
 No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light.  
 What makes itself and other things be seen, being accom-pañied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*  
 ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *illuminare*.]  
 1. One who gives light.  
 2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.  
*Illuminators* of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*  
 ILLUSTON. *n. f.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustro*, Fr.] Mockery; false flow; counterfeit appearance; error.  
 That, distill'd by magic flights,  
 Shall raise such artificial brights,  
 As, by the strength of their *illustro*,  
 Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

# IMA

There wanted not some about him that would have per-suaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 So oft they fell  
 Into the same *illusion*; not as man,  
 Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton's Parod. Lost.*  
 An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended in-ability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *ilu-sion*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 To dream once more I close my willing eyes;  
 Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*  
 We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*  
 ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *illusio*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show.  
 The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,  
*Illusive* dreams in mystick forms exprest. *Blackmore.*  
 While the fond soul,  
 Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,  
 Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 ILLUSORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lucrosus*, Latin, *illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.  
 Subtly, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath pass'd for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, con-sisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illu-sory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*  
 To ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustrare*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]  
 1. To brighten with light.  
 2. To brighten with honour.  
 Matter to me of glory! whom their hate  
*Illustrates*, when they see all regal pow'r  
 Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Thee he enroll'd her garter'd knights among,  
*Illustrating* the noble list. *Phillips.*  
 3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.  
 They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjusti-fiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Ex-planation; elucidation; exposition.  
 Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Esrange.*  
 Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*  
 ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrare*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.  
 They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumenta-tion, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*  
 ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of ex-planation.  
 Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, meta-phorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown's Vulgar Err. urs.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustrius*, Latin; *illustre*, Fr.] Con-spicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.  
 In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South's Sermons.*  
 Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,  
 Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.  
 He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Enjoy the glory to be great no more;  
 And carrying with you all the world can boast,  
 To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope's Spring.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobi-lity; grandeur.  
 I'm. Contracted from *I am*.  
 IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.  
 IMAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]  
 1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.  
 Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat. xxii. 20.*  
 The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakspeare.*  
 Thy brother I,  
 Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakspeare, Tit. And.*  
 The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*  
 Still must I be upbraided with yo'r line;  
 But your late brother did not prize me less;  
 Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden, Tyrann. Love.*  
 2. An idol; a false god.  
 3. A copy; representation; likeness.  
 Long may't thou live,  
 To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*  
 I have